

**FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.**

### BIRTHS.

**PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.**

**DAVIS.**—Any one knowing the whereabouts of **SARAH and THOMAS DAVIS**, natives of St. Asaph, Cheshire, England, who were living at Campbellville in 1867, would confer a great favour upon their relative by writing to **M. A. G. HERALD Office.**

**IF THIS** should meet the eye of **MAH' DREWERY**, his anxious parents request him to write, or come home.

**J. JOSEPH THOMAS WILLIAMS**, who left London by ship Australia to America to communicate with his brother **Samuel George Williams.** Address 234, Long George-street.

**JOSEPH DAVID ADAM LONSON**, of Arrbroath, Scotland, formerly superintendent of Jamieson's estate, and

**L**OST, a small English TERRIER, dark-colored, with a white blaze on its face. Finder rewarded on taking it to 14, Cornhill-street.

**L**OST, from Hunter-street, a Bay PONY, with a white blaze on its face, and a new saddle bridle. Anyone returning it to 14, Cornhill-street, will be rewarded. G. LAUD, master.

**L**OST, on Wednesday morning, a pair of SPECTACLES, in case, between Crown streets. The finder will be rewarded by bringing them to 546, George-street, opposite Cathedral.

**T**EN RHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed quare-place, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, MARE, with saddle and bridle; has a star in her forehead. Finder to apply Star Hotel, Macquarie-place.

**TO NIGHTMEN AND OTHERS.—CAUTION.**

VISITING  
pupil. A.,  
meet with a  
from M. E.,  
MENT in a  
reference.  
reference

**NOTICE.**—A reward for his recovery will be given to any person who will bring back to me my brother ADAM, who has been missing since the 12th of May, 1860.

**GEORGE A. MISSING.**—**RELIN.**—**ROBERT NEWTON** left England in August, 1836, for the North Wales; has not been heard of since 1846. He was then in Goulburn, and has been in the neighbourhood of Sydney and the neighbourhood of Wollongong. If should meet the eye of any clergyman in the above or towns, or any other person in the said county who should be able to give any information as to his whereabouts, will have their intelligence rewarded by return of a sum of £100, to be paid by the said Mr. JOHN NEWTON, Direct to Mr. JOHN NEWTON, Clayton West, Wiltshire.

N.B.—If this should meet his eye, his friends at the same time will be glad to hear of or pay him a visit, if he will write to them.

November, 1860.

**NOTICE.**—If JOHN STEWART (Grigor), some time quarryman at Ballachulish, in the county of Argyll, will send me a line, I will send him a reward of £100, to be paid by the said Mr. JOHN STEWART, Direct to Mr. JOHN STEWART, Clayton West, Wiltshire.

**THE 23<sup>RD</sup> REWARD.**—Any person found guilty of robbing or committing any offence against the law of the State, or against the law of the United States, or against the law of any foreign country, who is convicted of the same, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, or to imprisonment for not less than one year, nor more than five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. Any person who is convicted of the same, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, or to imprisonment for not less than one year, nor more than five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Friday morn-  
George-st.  
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at Seal's,  
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Apply to W.

J. THOM.

**PETER JOHN ARCHER**, who left London some years since for Sydney, and was in the employ of Mr. Green, George-street, please write to your sister **ELIZABETH**; or anybody knowing his address care of **GORDON and GUTCH**, Melbourne.

**ROBERT WILLIAM ROUTLEDGE**—when heard of was living in Sandhurst, Melbourne, he hear of something in his advantage, by sending his address to his Brother **LEWIS ROUTLEDGE**, at Botany.

**LEARMONTH is This Day DISSOLVED**  
consent.  
Dated this first day of June, A.D. 1861.  
(Signed) **WILLIAM B. LEARMONTH**  
(Signed) **ALEX. LEARMONTH**  
Witness—**ALEXANDER DICK,**  
Solicitor, Sydney.

**W**ITH reference to the above announced dissolution, the undersigned begs to notify to his friends and constituents that he will continue to carry on business in the style of **BUYERS and CO.** as before, under the name of **CHARLOTTE-place.**

**WILLIAM B. LEARMONTH**

ANTED, a  
rest in large  
ply by letter,

**THOMAS SAWYER**, of Shoreham, Sussex, England, by writing to his brother, **HENRY SAWYER**, of New York, will hear of his parents, who you know where he is.

**TO** Mr. **CALL BERGER**, from **Leipzig, SAXONY**. If this should meet your eye, do not delay to at once either to me or to your friends at home, who will hear agreeable news. Any person who can give information of the above party to the undersigned, will be rewarded with a favorable consideration. **CALL BERGER**, and any expenses incurred will be promptly by me. **W. LECHNER**, Napier, New Zealand, May 1856.

**WILLIAM HILL**, of London, who arrived here in 1856, send address to **HERALD Office**. **JAN**

**NOTICE**—The undersigned have THIS DAY entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as Merchant Adventurers, under the style and firm of **LEAH DICKINSON and Co.**

The business will be carried on in the premises occupied by Messrs. Bayers and Learmonth, at 4, place.

**ALEXANDER LEARNAM,  
SAM. DICKINSON.**

**Sydney, 1st June, 1861.**

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP**—THAT the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, under the style and firm of "Traub, Brothers, & Co." is hereby dissolved.

**WANTED.**  
**ANTED,** one  
**HAINMAN**  
Elizabeth-street  
—  
diers, &c.—  
and merchants'  
little station,  
not afraid to  
RALD Office

**SHAW, painter, from Manchester.**  
**MRS. BLACKALL.**—Oblige by sending address friend. H. A. L., HERALD Office.  
**AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDE SOCIETY.**  
 Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.  
 DIRECTORS:  
 James Mitchell, Esq., chairman.  
 George King, Esq., secy. clerk.  
 John Fairfax, Esq. A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.L.A.  
 Thomas Holt, Esq. Michael Egan Murnin,  
 Esq.

is this day **DISSOLVED**, by mutual consent. All **debts** and **liabilities** will be discharged and all debts received by S. MANLY.

Dated the **eleventh day of June, A.D. 1861**  
(Signed) **JULIUS T. H. S. MANLY**

Witness—**JOHN DAWSON, solicitor.**

WITH REFERENCE to the above said **WITNESSES** the undersigned begs to notify to his friends that he will continue to carry on his **business** under the style and firm of **H. S. MANLY** at 16, Bridge-street, **H. S. MANLY, Sydney, Jux.**

▲ **YOUNG LADY**, just arrived from London

FAN, who is  
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need apply.

Apply to  
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for a small  
East.

cart. Apply

USEMAID.

**OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.**  
 ASSURANCE TO LIFE, ACCUMULATED CAPITAL, LIFE, &c.  
 ISSUE OF PENSIONS, Deferred, and Retrospective ANNUITY.  
 GRANTING ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND OLD AGE.

**ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.**  
 All the profits belong to the Members.  
 It is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, on the model of most successful British offices.  
 LIBERAL Conditions of Assurance.  
 PROMPT Settlement of Claims.  
 PRIORITY on Policies, insuring that of the second successful BRITISH OFFICES, and nearly fourfold of leading BRITISH or COLONIAL PROTHURBARY INSTITUTIONS.

Arabella Goddard and Benedict, wish to find **INTERMEDIATE** on the Piano-forte.  
F. T. HING, HALL-ROAD.

**HYDE PARK SEMINARY**, 189, Elm-street, has Day and Evening Classes as usual.  
BOAG, R. S.

**M**RS. HADLEY re-opens School on July 1st. A Resident Governess for German. 123, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

**M**ISS FREEMAN announces that the School will be Re-opened on MONDAY, July. Vacancies for resident and day pupils. House, Upper Fort-street.

country team.  
Y, Friday.  
dress, singing  
and he use-  
ent., Redfern.  
88. Apply  
safety cab  
unself useful.

THE PROTECTION of all its Policies against the operation of the Insolvency Laws, after a certain term, on increasing scale, &c.

LOANS are granted on security of the Society's Policies and on mortgage of approved SYDNEY OR SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

Prospectuses, and forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the Agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the Principal Office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary  
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31.

A TRUSTEES' MUTUAL PROVIDENT

**ALBION ACADEMY**—At an Examination of this school, on the 19th and 20th instant, the places were awarded:

JUNIOR DIVISION.	SENIOR DIVISION.
SPELLING.	
N. Cohen 1, Smith 2, Gold- ring 3.	Altsham 1, Levi ring 3.
GEOGRAPHY.	
Levi 1, Smith 2, Cohen 3.	Greenfield 1, A J. Goldring 3.
GRAMMAR.	
Levi 1, Smith 2, Cohen 3.	Foy 1, J. Gold- ring 3.
ARITHMETIC.	
Cohen 1, Levi 2, Smith 3.	Greenfield 1, J. C

per day.  
Enquire 188  
also Home  
Berkshire sta.  
Apply T. W.  
sheep, at J.  
for Queens-

**A SOCIETY**—Notice is hereby given, that the **twelfth ANNUAL MEETING** of the Australian Mammal **President Society** will be held in the principal office of **Society, Hunter-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the fifth of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon**, to receive the **Report of the Directors, to elect two directors** in the place of **Michael Egan Martin, Esq., who retires by rotation**, and is not eligible for re-election; and another in the place of **George King, Esq., who also retires, but is eligible for re-election**, and to elect two additional directors.

By Order of the Board.  
**ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.**  
**Hunter-street, Sydney, June 14.**  
**37th By-law.**—No Member shall at any Meeting

M. Goldring 3.  
 Levi 1, Foy 2, Smith 3. M. Goldring 1, G.  
 Allhand 3.  
 LATIN. MISTOR.  
 Allhand 1, Greenfield 2. Levi 1, Levi, 2.  
 Dixon 3. Cuneus 3.  
 The prize for general improvement and arithmetic  
 class, 3, Levi.  
 Good conduct and application to  
 Greenfield.  
 Best specimen of penmanship.  
 Regular attendance, J. Smith.  
 Vacation terminates on MONDAY, July  
 10th. All members to be present.

K. Address  
 Head Road.  
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 AMS, 700,  
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put in nomination for the office of Director at written notice thereof, shall have been given to the Board, or to the Secretary, at least seven days before the meeting.

**TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.**—GENTLEMEN.—I hereby beg to notify that I am a Candidate for re-election as DIRECTOR of this Society, and so your votes. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
GEORGE KING.

10, O'Connell-street, 20th June.

**A**SSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION OF CATTLE STEALING.  
MEETING of the committee of the above ASSOCIATION.

**ROSEBANK, KIAMA**.—Miss HUSTLER inform her friends and the public, that removed to a larger house, with a view of her number of boarders. She is situated in KIAMA, and the delightful situation of the house will recommend the Establishment to the parents and guardians; while, besides the experience of many years in England, Miss Hustler has a large number of boarders, and received the praise of many respectable families in the district where. References kindly permitted to the

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**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.**  
Having been in contemplation for some time to erect a Presbyterian place of worship in the town of Liverpool—all favorable to the project are invited to a MEETING, to be held on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at Seven o'clock p.m., at the Court-house, Liverpool.

**SCHOOL OF ARTS.**—Great convenience of taking Mr. LEVESON'S CONCERT on MONDAY, June 11th.

**MADRIDSON VOCAL MUSIC CLASSES**

**S**AINTE MARY'S COLLEGE, LYNDEN, MINN., has announced its annual EXAMINATION, JUNE, 1961.

son Cottage,  
SERVANT, at  
the School  
SERVANT for  
ants' Home,  
PAPER-  
HT, painter,  
SERVANT  
ark, Cook's

**S**YDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The following gentlemen who promised their assistance at the forthcoming concert are requested to meet Mr. Corbett (Friday) EVENING, at the Infant School, Castlereagh, at seven half 7 o'clock.

H. CHERRY, hon. sec.

**B**ALL and SUPPER, at Mr. MICHAEL GREEN'S, on THURSDAY, June 27th. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each. Doors open at 7.30. Refreshments at 8.30. The

	Latin	Greek	Mathematics	English	French
Fitzgerald .. ..	90	75	110	100	66
Hogg .. ..	80	65	120	100	66
Collis .. ..	85	70	78	100	44
Sullivan .. ..	80	60	110	90	47
Callacher .. ..	80	55	85	90	61
Farrell .. ..	60	50	78	90	50
SECOND CLASS.					
Lenahan .. ..	87	90	101	100	50
Mober .. ..	91	93	56	100	79
Gager .. ..	87	85	90	100	61

**SITUATION**  
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**D**ANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.—Mr. F. NEEDS Soiree. Dance on TUESDAY next.

**D**ANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce he continues his Private Academy to Ladies and Gentlemen in all the Fashionable Dances. As usual, and schools attended. Elizabeth-street North.

**M**R. J. CLARK'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, his Rooms, Elizabeth-street, THIS EVENING.

**M**RS. C. READ'S QUADRILLE PARTY will hold on MONDAY next. 75, William-street.

**D**ANCING TAUGHT by Mr. W. CLARK, Rye-street, South Head Road. Private lessons.

ty- n- a-	Murphy ..	..	54	82	59	90	20
te- u-	Hurley ..	..	31	54	55	60	20
o-	Stevens ..	..	17	29	50	70	23
o-	THIRD CLASSES.						
o-	Lynch ..	..	65	84	128	85	70
o-	J. Murphy ..	..	65	84	119	92	70
o-	Walsh ..	..	65	112	162	79	60
o-	Lohane ..	..	90	40	137	95	39
o-	Kennedy ..	..	70	100	75	80	80
o-	Power ..	..	68	33	118	104	40
o-	Hyemius ..	..	65	25	83	63	90
o-	Lackensteen ..	..	48	..	118	48	..
o-	V. Power ..	..	45	20	64	37	36
o-	W. Lackenstein ..	..	43	..	5	25	40

A SITUATION,  
N., HERALD

etween 11 and  
CO., No. 1,  
Wales.

the Luncheon  
DETTMAN

ar Sydney, a  
REDMAN,

**TEMPERANCE HALL.**—Mr. W. CLARK begs to inform his pupils and friends that, by request of many supporters, he intends holding a QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at the above hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, to commence at 8 o'clock and terminate at half-past 11.

**FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.**—The Brethren of No. 260 and 265, under the Irish Constitution, are celebrating the above by a dinner at Mrs. Clark's Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on MONDAY the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock, to which members of the Masonic Body are invited.

JOHN ALLAN, W.M. 260.

FOURTH CLASS.		
W. Kennedy ..	70	35 80
Moroney ..	71	35 125
H. Sullivan ..	73	60 16 30
Caulfield ..	78	50 20 50
Cogrove ..	—	99 70
Shanahan ..	50	— 55 90
Quinn ..	90	— 55 71
VALUE of a perfect examination ..	100	100 150 100

EXAMINERS.

Very Rev. J. Forrest, D.D.  
 Rev. J. H. A. Curran, O.S.B.  
 Rev. J. P. Fitzgibbon, O.S.B.  
 Rev. J. A. Purdie, O.S.B.

a SITUATION  
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self generally  
O, George-st.  
**ANTONIO**  
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Melbourne.  
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J. D. ROBINSON, Secretary 3

Mr. F. P. O'Farrell.  
J. H. A. CURTIS, Vice-

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have themselves accepted, and to which they swore fidelity. They have chosen, however, to withdraw from the League, and to engage in discussions which tend, so far as they possess the power, to overturn those relations between the Ionian Islands and the United Kingdom, which it is the avowed and all-recognized policy of the Government and all neighbouring Powers to maintain. It is the duty of the protecting sovereign to maintain, and to enforce, Her Majesty's Government fully aware is to that policy of the United Kingdom, which it is my duty to you in my despatch of the 19th February, to express the satisfaction of informing you that, under the provisions of the said Treaty, they approve of the course which you have taken, and which will tend to perfect tranquillity pervasive throughout the Islands, so that no oppressive measures of any kind are resorted to, and that the people continue to enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom, unaffected by the conduct of the public authorities. I am, Sir, very glad to hear that your opinion may hereafter exercise a greater influence on those who have led that body into its recent proceedings, and that the Ionian Parliament may be persuaded by its own members to improve the laws of the Islands, and may accord to the Ionian people the advan-

maintaining despatches simply notify the islanders of perfect tranquillity throughout the islands, "everything I can learn," says the commissioner, "do to confirm me in my opinion that prudence is both necessary and prudent."—*Morning Chronicle*, April.

**THOUGHTS ON WOMAN'S TACT.**—When a woman is possessed of a high degree of tact, she sees, as if by a second sight, when any little emergency is about to occur, or when, to use a more familiar expression, things do not seem likely to go right. She is aware of any sudden turn in conversation, and is prepared for what it may lead to; but above all, she penetrates into the state of mind of those with whom she is placed in contact.

striving gloom upon another's brow, before the storm shall have reached any formidable height; now when the tone of voice has altered, when welcome thought has presented itself, and when the pulse of life is beating higher or lower, in accordance with apparently trifling circumstances it has just transpired, the ease and incommensurable difference of a similar nature, the manner in which one perceives the variations which are common to all, the place in the atmosphere of social life, she adapts herself to them with a facility which the law of love enables her to carry out, so as to share her friends the pain and annoyance which so silently arise out of the mere mismanagement of affairs and apparently unimportant affairs. And

ed, careless word"—the wrong construction put a rising meaning—the accidental betrayal of there would have been no duplicity in concealment often do these wound us more than direct admissions. The man who is so sensitive to the sensitivities for their own sake. But while they weep in private attest the severity of their love, let them not, like the misanthrope, turn back hatred and contempt upon the world which they love. We have injured them, but let them rather meet the blame lesson of their own experience, and this the peculiarities of those with whom they associate as to soften down the asperities of temper, all the wound of morbid feeling, and to make the most of life run smoothly, so far as they have power not the oil of peace upon its waters, —Little ones.

**IMMIGRANTS' INSTINCT.**—The Tower of Babel had already recognised law of migration authorities.

of human nature. And that law has never become effete; no portion of it has been annulled. Cooperation—certainly never for long even suspended—has never ceased to afford evident tokens of its continuance. Look at the "Great Migration," as it is called, which Europe saw before the medieval times, the colonisations of still much earlier periods, the hordes of huge herds of fierce herdsmen-warriors among all ages and many a country, in both Africa and Asia, upon lands and labours they knew not of, and as it were by a dim, dreamy-hearsay, mythical basis in its vague dimness and its fundamental content and substratum, of truth. These illustrations are the instinct which impels the human species to

due to newer ones of abundant supplies and increasing susceptibility of development, was summarized as follows which are worth repeating in striking as the succession of scenes that have been newly presented to his wondering gaze, as he has again seen yet again driven to seek some other fitter abiding place.—*Atkinson's Sketches in West Surrey*.

and Chesham, London.—London itself, at this time was still placed in a somewhat more congenient. As shown in a plan published in 1701, it lies before us, the ground level over-arched wardly only to the parks, while to the north of the street a few new streams bordering on it were added to the Mary-lebone Gardens and beyond which and to the north were extensive farms, among which stood Mary-lebone Gardens and Chesham Court, Tottenham-court Road ran through fields in nearly its whole length. To the eastward

all-steel above Queen-square, and so on nearly  
line to Gray's Inn-lane, which it crossed a little  
west of the middle of the street, and then  
parallel lay at short distance in the fields, and fields  
lands still interspersed between London and Isling-  
ton. The northern and eastern sides of the town  
now less confined in their limits, and the first  
two towards extending there by the sea, is the London  
of the early, 16th century, and the latter the  
suburbs of the 17th and 18th centuries, and the  
suburbs of the 19th century.

**THE MIDDLE AGES OF THE LAST CENTURY.—***A lady*  
was in Birmingham with a handsome equipage,  
and a devoted attendant, and she was to get her  
husband, who was determined to marry her, and  
she left the town. The man bowed, and sup-  
posed her ladyship to be in a facetious humour, but  
made sensible how much she was in earnest, he  
went in search of a man that would marry a fine  
woman.

poor fellows who would not dispense enough for a score, he made a dash for it, and she said could not go on a worse condition than he was in." accordingly went with the innkeeper, and made her of himself, which was all he had to bestow her lady, who immediately went with him to one gave them a license, and made them man and wife, and then the bridegroom and bride, without more delay left the town and the bride, to find out who she was, or unridle this g adventure. Soon after she was gone, two men came into the town in full pursuit of her ; had traced her so far upon the road, and finding she was not at home, they returned to the vicar, and particulars of her conduct, and on hearing that she married gave over the pursuit! 'Tis supposed the young lady, in a desperate fit, for fear of married where she did not like, chose this un- amiable way of preventing it. —*Auslography of*

FACTS OF GOLD ON PARTRIDGES—I have often  
it alleged that partridges suffer much in long-  
nosed severe weather, and that, in many in-  
stances, they succumb altogether. It certainly may  
be so at times; but I have never yet met with any  
indication of violent injury to gold on summer  
partridge. The very coldest weather I have  
known there have been two or three winters with-  
in the last eight years, in which, from the heavy fall  
snow, and the continuance of very severe frosts, I  
was expected to meet with proofs of the power  
of cold weather to harm these birds; but, with an  
almost solitary exception of a bird that had been

average weight of a partridge—I cannot say that anticipations met with any degree of fulfillment. The contrary, the birds which I have had the opportunity of handling, after snow has lain on the ground for even so much as four or five days, are fully as plump and as fat as those I see at any time during the extraordinarily mild years of 1857-8 and 1858-9, when the ground was only covered by snow at all during the entire continuance of the season.—*Atkinson's Sketches in Natural History.*

THE GREAT DIVINITY.—In a bar-room, in a town in New Hampshire, lately a town councilman read in a pious manner a proclamation as follows: "That these which were found running at large in the streets, after a certain day, would be put in the public pound, and the expense of the support of the same, be paid by the town." The councilman then shut the door, and went home, where he was shot, about a month, when an

man, standing near, exclaimed: "Such a whoop will be done wid de ganders!" Such a whoop went up about that time could only be equalled in Irish wake.—*American people.*

**FAXE RAILROAD.**—A good story is told concerning the man of a certain railroad manager. He had written a man on the route, notifying that he must remove him, which in some manner incommoded the road, and a penalty of prosecution. The threatened individual was unable to read any part of his letter but his signature, but took it to be a free pass on the road, and used it for a couple of years as such, none of the conductors being able to dispute his interpretation.

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# THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

By the Reddo.

## SUMMARY OF MONTHLY NEWS.

FROM 20TH MAY TO 20TH JUNE, 1861.

20th to 24th May.

There has been little calling for special notice during the month.

The floods have nearly everywhere subsided, and we hear from reports almost daily of disasters which occurred during their continuance. At Grafton, even the township itself was flooded.

Great fears were entertained for a time as to the coasting steamers, but they have happily arrived in safety. The discharge of fresh water at the mouths of all our Northern rivers has been so great that a great many coasting vessels, as well as these steamers, have been "bar bound."

It is understood that the troops have been recalled from Lambing Flat. If so there will very likely be some further and more serious trouble. The Celestials are still numerous in this quarter, and it has been found scarcely possible to restrain them within the limits set apart for their exclusive occupation.

Probably, when the troops will have retired, it will be the excuse for further rioting; the more readily so as all who took part in the former outbreak have been allowed to go unpunished.

The numerous friends of Mr. W. B. Dalley gave him a dinner before he left for Europe as a Commissioner for Emigration. An address was also presented to his colleague, Mr. H. Parkes, just before his departure. They are to leave Melbourne by the Great Britain.

A farewell dinner has been given by about a dozen members of the consular corps, to Martial Clouet, Esq., Consul-General for Belgium.

The market gardeners, independent at being charged what they conceive to be excessive market dues, have held a meeting, and resolved to have a market of their own in Botany-street, just beyond the city boundary, and consequently under the jurisdiction of the Corporation authorities and of the Market Lessees.

A lecture on Japan and its people was delivered by Mr. A. Hodgson, F.R.G.S., to the members of the Melbourne Mutual Improvement Association, on Wednesday evening.

A German named Dowse has been found drowned in Black Creek.

A man named William Bolton (of Denham Court) has been accidentally killed near Petersham by the wheel of his dray passing over him.

The Maitland volunteers have had a sham fight, and are reported to have acquitted themselves well.

A meeting (not very well attended) of working men has been held for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the despatch of Messrs. Parkes and Dalley to Europe as Emigration Commissioners. The speakers at this meeting denounced any attempt to import more labour under present circumstances, and attacked Mr. Parkes in particular as one who had betrayed the interests of the labouring population.

It was suggested that a delegate should be sent to oppose the commissioners; also, that copies of Mr. Parkes' famous report on the condition of the working classes should be circulated in Europe. Finally, it was decided to send a requisition to the Mayor of Sydney, to call a public meeting on the subject.

It is reported that a collision has taken place between the Chinese and the other diggers at Native Dog Creek, Western Gold Fields, in which the Chinese were the aggressors. Several of the latter have been wounded on both sides—some dangerously.

Arrangements have been made for the organization of a new racing association, to be called the Australian Turf Club. Application has been made for the use of the Randwick race-course, and it is expected that the first meeting will be held during the present year.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Sydney Female Refuge was held on Thursday evening, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. This excellent institution is working much good.

The committee report a considerable increase upon last year of the numbers who have been benefited by the Refuge, even when the year is not a very favourable one. At the same time, the number of inmates, and sixty-nine had been since admitted; ten of these had gone out into respectable service, of whom eight had conducted themselves with propriety, and three had been restored to their families; six had been restored to their friends and were now in service, or obtaining a living by needlework, and six had been restored to the ranks of the army.

The remainder of the sentence passed upon the Rev. Mr. Chaucer has been remitted.

A meeting of subscribers to the Sydney Gymnasium was held at the Sydney Free School on Thursday, at which it was decided to increase the number of the committee to twenty-six; five to form a quorum.

A public meeting has been held at Balmoral, at which it was proposed to send a deputation to the Colonial Secretary, urging the removal of the Court of Petty Sessions in that locality. An amendment to the effect that this was premature and unnecessary was, however, carried.

A beautiful set of many coloured cards, on Saturday last, presented by the friends of the Sydney Free School, in aid of the Wesleyan School Fund.

Sergeant Rush, a very active and intelligent officer of the Sydney police, has been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

A ploughing match has been held in connection with the Albion and Murray River Agricultural Society. It was well contested.

A dispute of a very serious kind at Darlinghurst goal has been at an end some days ago upon Mr. Wallis, one of the warders, but by the aid of Mr. Read and his assistants, including some of the prisoners who are acting as warders, Mr. Wallis was rescued, and the rioters were dispersed.

A new school of Arts at Wollongong has been formally opened by an address from Dr. Woolley.

Richard Duckworth, a promising lad of ten years, born, and crushed his right hand, besides otherwise bruising him.

The Supreme Court has been sitting in its criminal jurisdiction, at Darlinghurst, throughout the present week. John Thomas and John Lachlan have been each sentenced to ten years of imprisonment for public works, for the late impudent attempt to rob the Paddington toll-house. Henry Sanderson, formerly a surveyor and Council clerk at the Gleebe, was sentenced to two years of imprisonment for the same offence.

John Thomas and Thomas Morgan have been each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing 24s from one Anderson, who was sleeping in the house of the late Mr. John Thomas.

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It is supposed that he has been secured in some of the vessels which have since left Melbourne.

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Mr. John Betington, second son of the late Mr. J. B. Betington, of Brindley Park, has been killed by being carried forcibly against a tree by a restive horse.

Ann Bailey (aged 13), the daughter of Mr. John Bailey, of Rotherwood, has been accidentally injured by fire so severely that her life is despaired of.

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The military have returned from the Flat, and the Volunteers have been relieved from the duty of mounting guard. A garrison order has been issued by the Lieutenant-General, directing the Volunteers for the use of the efficiency with which they have performed this duty.

Friday, 7th to 14th June.

The chief event of the week has been the arrival of the mail. The intelligence which it has brought has been regarded, upon the whole, as satisfactory, as likely to effect commercial transactions beneficially. The diminution in imports especially, will be pretty generally admitted.

The prize rifle match advertised for Saturday last, at Randwick, did not take place in consequence of the ground not having been filled, but several by-matches were shot off among the persons who attended the ground. Several of these matches also came off on the same day at Manly Beach.

An elderly woman named Margaret Baker, who had been some time past accustomed to stand at the corner of Park and Drury streets, selling fruit, was struck by a blood-wheeled cab proceeding along the street named last Friday. The seat of the cab was struck, but she expired soon afterwards.

There has been a slight "bread riot"—that is to say, an *emue*, among the convicts at Cockatoo Island, on account of the alleged inferior quality of their bread. As, however, they have all returned to their work, and as it appeared that they had really some cause of complaint, it was not deemed necessary or just to award any punishment to those who took part in this affair. But the true cause of all these outbreaks, and one which there is every reason to fear, will render them still more frequent, is the new regulations which deprive them of all hope of obtaining a mitigation of punishment by good conduct.

## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

organisation, on an extended and permanent basis, of a association for the suppression and prevention of cattle stealing, were passed. It was adjourned until Monday next.

Mr. A. Henson repeated his lecture upon Japan and the Japanese, at St. Mark's schoolroom, Darlinghurst, on Monday evening.

The Rev. S. C. Kent delivered, on Monday evening, at the Temperance Hall, an interesting and instructive lecture. His subject was "The married man and the man who means to marry."

The mutilated body of a man, who had been killed by the last down train, was found on the line near Petersham on Saturday. Who he was, has not yet been ascertained, but as he had to climb for some distance to get to this spot it was pretty certain that he had been there, therefore, that he deliberately laid his head upon the rail for the purpose of self-destruction.

The Australian Jockey Club has decided to allow the use of the Randwick course to the New South Wales Rifle Association, after the spring meeting, for a series of rifle matches.

A meeting of the New South Wales Cricket Association has been held, at which motions have been passed commending the resolution of the Association to the effect that the fence in the Outer Domain, and expressive of a fear that this will tend to the extinction of cricket practice, to any material extent, in the metropolis.

A fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, has taken place at Douglas Park, the property of Dr. Douglas. This fire destroyed a shed, 60 feet long by 18 feet broad, and 14 feet high, filled with oaten straw, and a large quantity of hay. A stack of hay at the back of the shed was also entirely consumed.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the Bulga road was held at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, and a report was made by the committee of the Minister for Lands the necessity of erecting a turnpike and creating a fund to keep this road in permanent repair.

The lease of the markets has carried to demand only the old fee of 1s. per load, instead of the fee of 4s. per load, which has been attempted to be exacted. They have, therefore, consented to return.

The buyers of the customs of the Primitive Christians, was delivered on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. A. Stephen, before the members of the Church of England Sunday School Institute.

The meeting of the Sydney Rifle Association, on Tuesday evening, a dinner to Sir W. W. Burton, who, purposing shortly to leave the colony, has resigned the presidency of that club.

The foundation-stone of the Wesleyan Municipal Council Chambers was laid on Tuesday, by the Hon. Charles Cowper, Esq. The building (besides other things) will contain five apartments. A council chamber, 33 feet by 15; two offices, each 15 feet by 12; and two other rooms, each 12 feet square.

In charging the jury in a squinting case, which concluded on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Wise expressed his regret that the Government or Legislature had not provided some simple and effective mode of settling the eyes of squinting persons.

The length of time consumed on such trials, the great expenses entailed upon the litigants, and the want of facility which still remains in the way of punishment, were alluded to.

The members of the No. 2 Company Volunteer Rifles held a picnic at Manly Beach, on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

Mr. Parker gave another of his periodical entertainments—An Assaut d'Armes—at the School of Arts, on Wednesday evening.

An able and interesting lecture on "The Moral, the Government, and the Settler," was delivered by Dr. Neill, on Wednesday evening, in Mr. Cane's schoolroom, Stanley-street.

The Government, on the representations of Captain Scott (the Sydney Police Magistrate), have directed an examination of Windsor goal, with a view of ascertaining whether it can be used as a place of confinement for juvenile offenders.

In the meantime the Sheriff has made arrangements to set apart a portion of the cells in Darlinghurst goal for the accommodation of female juvenile offenders. These are steps in the right direction. No institution is better adapted to the reformation and training of delinquent, or evil trained children of both sexes, who, at present, are compelled to resort to crime in order to obtain the necessities of life, than who are, unhappily, but too numerous in this city.

A blast of rockwork, in the cutting at Moreton Park, exploded more rapidly than was expected, and threw down a large quantity of rock, which was getting enough away. One of them, named Hickox, suffered a compound fracture of his right leg, besides being otherwise bruised.

A young man in the employment of Mr. Reynolds, of the Tower, Sydney, while near the entrance of a dray, slipped down while endeavouring to quiet a restive leader, and the dray wheel passing over the poor fellow's body, fractured his right thigh bone, and crushed his right hand, besides otherwise bruising him.

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missed to pay a personal visit to the Clarence so soon as his other engagements would permit him to do so.

A number of the late employees of Messrs. Russell laid before a meeting of the iron trade on Thursday evening a statement of the grievances which had induced them to secede from their employment. The conduct was approved of by the meeting, and a resolution was passed pledging each member of the trade to contribute half a day's wages in each week for their support.

A lecture on "The Literary History of the Bible," was delivered on Thursday evening by the Rev. A. Stephen in St. Michael's schoolroom, Surry Hills.

A married man, named Martin Sheehan, has been committed to Court for a rape, under aggravated circumstances, on Margaret Bette, a married woman, aged seventeen.

Mr. J. H. Gray, auctioneer, of Chiltern, has been killed by a dray wheel having passed over him. He was trying a young horse, which he had just purchased, in harness, when the animal took fright, and Mr. Gray was thrown beneath the dray.

The opening address at the Penitential School of Arts was delivered last Tuesday by the president of that institution—Mr. Thomas Shepherd.

A public meeting has been held at Berrima, at which it has been decided to urge upon the Government that—pending the decision of the disputed question as to the comparative merits of railways and tramways—the existing communication with the Southern Districts ought to be made regular and certain, by macadamising the Great South Road.

A man named John Sheehan, alias Winstanley, who is undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment at Darlinghurst goal for stealing, and who was employed in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops attached to the prison, stated a fellow-prisoner, named John Roberts, who is now at the same goal. There had been no quarrel between them, and the statement to have been given by Sheehan in a fit of sudden derangement. The recovery of Roberts is very doubtful.

Friday, 14th, to Thursday, 20th June.

An inquiry at Darlinghurst goal in reference to the late assault upon Mr. Wallace, a warder of that prison, has ended in the commitment for that assault of five prisoners, namely, John Clifford alias Barney, John English, Thomas Brown, George Thurston, and William Smith.

The suburban battalion of volunteer rifle paraded last Saturday at Pyrmont.

A splendid silver bugle arrived by the last mail, which has been ordered by the ladies of the Penitential School of Arts for the volunteer rifle company of that district.

Great preparations are being made in the Hunter River district for the proposed visit of the Governor, and the various societies of the district are preparing to meet him on Saturday, at Ormeau, the estate of Mr. George Whitfield.

A digger named John McMahon, of Spring Creek, Lambing Flat, has been arrested for trial for the murder of his mate William Grey.

There have been many robberies of late in and near the same locality. Two men named Godwin and Cameron, who had been engaged in committing these kind of outrages, were arrested by the police at Lachlan and Bland, and handed over to the police at Lambing Flat.

A lecture was delivered at St. Silas temporary Church, on Monday evening, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, on the first part of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress."

The members of No. 3 Volunteer Fire Company went to Randwick with their engine, for practice, on Monday evening, and returned afterwards to the Montpelier Hotel, corner of Castlereagh and King streets.

A public meeting in support of the Hall of Temperance free reading-room, was held in that hall on Monday evening, under the presidency of the Mayor of Sydney.

Mr. A. Black has started for the survey of the Snowy River, for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability for the propagation of salmon.

The Government, for the purpose of supplying fish, under the name of the "Billingsgate Fish Company," has been started within the last few days. It has secured the co-operation of the Port Jackson and Sydney Bay fishermen.

The Teachers' Bazaar in support of the School of Industry was held on Monday and Tuesday, in the lower Botanic Garden. The proceeds are understood to have been between £400 and £500.

A native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 48, died suddenly at Balmoral, from natural causes, on Sunday afternoon.

A public meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Church Extension and Extension Society was held at the Free-school Church, on Monday evening.

The Quakerian correspondent of the *Gouldsboro Chronicle* reports the death of Mr. John Kinslade, of Urrara, through a fall from his horse.

A robbery with violence has been committed on Mr. A. Lewis, of the Lachlan, by four men, whose descriptions have been given to the police.

Margaret Christie and Joseph Christie (mother and son) have been charged before the Goulburn Police Court with being accessory to the crime of bigamy by Mrs. Mary Beattie, the daughter of the female defendant. The case stood over for the attendance of the clergyman by whom the second marriage to one Henry Bailey was celebrated.

Mr. Higgins, a well-known and much-respected digger, who has been residing at the Victoria Hotel, Newcastle, has been killed by a blow on the head from a jug thrown by Timothy Doran, the son of Mrs. Higgins by a former marriage. Doran has been committed to take his trial for wilful murder.

A lecture on phrenology was delivered by Mr. J. Pattison, at the Wesleyan School of Arts, on Monday evening.

A lecture on "The History of the Epidemics of the 'Victory' Agony," was delivered at Balmoral on Tuesday evening, by Dr. O. S. Evans, in the Church schoolroom, Adolphus-street.

The Sydney Volunteers have entered upon a course of musketry instruction.

Mr. James Lynch, sub-gold commissioner, has been appointed an assistant commissioner of gold-fields.

A fancy bazaar in aid of the funds of the Dowling-street Wesleyan Church, has been held at Mr. Cane's school-room, Stanley-street.

The Relief Fund Committee has been held, at which it has been decided that a balance in hand, about £1340, shall be expended in the same way as the original fund.

Communication with Murrumbidgee by electric telegraph has been established, and the first message was sent on Monday evening.

A lecture on Italy was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Mr. J. C. Kirby, at the Temperance Hall, Francis-street.

Numerous efforts are being made to keep up the "Victory Agony" of contributions to the funds for building the new church of St. Mary's, West Maitland. Among other plans that of a volunteer body of young ladies collecting small periodical subscriptions.

The donations, has been proved very successful; and on Monday the sum of £145, so collected, was lodged in the bank to the credit of the fund.

Mr. John Guinness, apprehended, as mentioned in our issue of the 19th inst., for passing spurious bank notes on the Maitland race-course, has been sentenced, under the Vagrant Act, to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

James Harrigan has been committed to West Maitland gaol, in 1855, violently assaulted one Mary Ann Robinson (since dead) with intent to commit a rape.

A lecture on volcanoes was delivered at Parramatta on Monday, by the Rev. K. L. King, in connection with the Parramatta Branch of the Church Society.

The *Journal Express* states that great fears are entertained of Mr. H. Alexander having been killed by the bush, or murdered by aborigines. Several persons are engaged in searching for him, or for traces of his fate.

A usual monthly meeting of the Philosophical Society of New South Wales was held on Wednesday evening, when a most able and interesting paper on the general results of the census of 1861 was read by Mr. J. C. Kirby, the Registrar-General.

The second of a series of quarterly dinners was given by the Mayor of Sydney to a number of his friends and fellow-citizens at Manly Beach on Wednesday.

An infuriated sow made her escape from Gleebe Island on Wednesday, and swam about the harbour until she succeeded in landing at Manly Beach. After running about for some time and endangering many lives, her foot got entangled between an iron chain and a post at the Government boat-shed wharf, and she was killed by some workmen.

A horse, with a pig behind him, ran away in York-street, on Wednesday, and when near the corner of Drury-street knocked down a poor woman, who was to be seriously hurt.

Colours were presented to the Maitland and Murrumbidgee Volunteers on Tuesday.

A new Wesleyan chapel has been opened at Fox-ground, Balmoral.

A man named Edward Arthur, has been killed at Wollongong by falling from a scaffold. Hunter River John Down-the-river-Jack, has been captured at Kiandra by the local police.

A little girl, named Ellen McLean, has been accidentally scalded to death at Manly, near Hunter River. John Lacey, employed on the Redhead Railway, has been killed by falling over a cliff while endeavouring to raise a stone with a pick.

Michael Kelly has been committed for trial by the court of Petty Sessions, at Wollongong, for having published a malicious libel in the *Hawkesbury Express*, on Mr. John Garrett, M.L.A.

A piece of gold, weighing 16 ozs 8 dwts was found a few days ago in claim No. 6, West, Devonshire lead, in the presence of the landowner, who was a witness to its discovery. It was solid, smooth, round, and of a diamond shape.

The furniture warehouse of Mr. Cowan, of Pitt-street, and much of his stock, was destroyed by fire on an early hour this (Thursday) morning. About 200 vigorous efforts of the Insurance Company's and Volunteers' Fire Brigades, the adjoining premises would have been burnt. We understand that neither the premises nor the stock were insured. The fire appears to have originated in the show room, but how, is not known.

## RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The foundation-stone of a new church at Randwick, dedicated to St. Jude, was laid on the 25th May, in the presence of the Bishop of Sydney, several clergymen of the diocese, and a large concourse of persons mostly residents in the neighbourhood. The church, which some course of the stone work have been already erected, occupies a fine situation, being placed on the summit of the coast road, between the Darlinghurst and the Sydney roads, at a short distance to the north of the Sydney road, overlooking the sea to the east, and the wide expanse of country, including Botany and the ranges of George's River, to the south.

The stone was laid by the Bishop of Sydney, as one of the trustees of the late Mr. Frederick Jones, to whom manumission the parish is indebted for the edifice now in course of erection. After the service had been completed the Bishop addressed the meeting, dwelling upon the noble example which the testator had shown to the community in thus giving a portion of his worldly gains to the service of God. The Bishop then remarked that another good old English principle had been recognised in this case, that of permitting the trustees, so long as they furnished the stipend of the minister, to have the right of the exercise of this right regarded as a good and sound principle, which, limited, as it would be, many of those evils which would be avoided which, with all its advantages, attached to the English system.

Sunday, 20th May, was appointed as a day of mourning for the decease of the late Duchess of Kent, which day was strictly and respectfully observed by the general congregation. All the churches were draped in black, and a service was made in the sermons from the several pulpits to the Christian virtues of the illustrious deceased.

The Bishop of Newcastle lately sustained a serious accident in consequence of being thrown from his horse. It appears that the bishop was returning from West Maitland, his horse shied and threw its rider violently to the ground. The Bishop is happy to state that Dr. Tyndal has recovered from the accident.

A new church at Ulladulla was opened for divine service on the 19th ultimo.

The annual meeting of the Church Society was held on the 27th May, in the infant schoolroom, Castlereagh-street. The Bishop of Sydney, as president of the society, took the chair. His Excellency Sir John Young, M.P., was also present, and Lord John Tait, the Dean, the Rev. Canon Allwood, the Rev. Messrs. T. Hassell, E. Rogers, H. M. May, Mr. L. Stephens, and others.

The report and financial statement of the society's operations for the past year were submitted to the meeting; the latter showed that the total receipts for 1860 were £794 6s. 6d., exclusive of the sum of £100 0s. 0d. which was received from the sale of the gold-field mission fund which was £284 9s. 9d. Five additional clergymen have been licensed in the diocese during the past year. The operations of the society as a whole, are in a very satisfactory condition, and a slight falling off of the income of 1860, as compared with 1859.

The ordination of the Rev. Thomas Smith, incumbent of St. Barnabas church, Parramatta-street, took place on the 11th June, in St. Andrew's temporary cathedral. The Bishop of Sydney, as president of the society, took the chair. His Excellency Sir John Young, M.P., was also present, and Lord John Tait, the Dean, the Rev. Canon Allwood, the Rev. Messrs. T. Hassell, E. Rogers, H. M. May, Mr. L. Stephens, and others.



## THE ABOLITION OF TRANSPORTATION.

THE Australian colonists will be reminded of a controversy which once agitated our Government and people, by the London petition praying for the abolition of transportation, which bears the signatures of Sir STUART A. DOUGLASS, Mr. WILLIAM WESTGARTH, Mr. J. YOUNG, Mr. J. MACARTHUR, and other well-known men. A fitting subject for united action. The almost unanimous feeling and resolute effort which opposed a gigantic evil some twelve years ago, brought the colonies more near to federation than any event previous or subsequent. It would be difficult to convey an idea of the grievance and its pressure at that period. The original characteristics of the system had to a great extent departed. The colonies had assumed the form of settled communities. Property had ramified and multiplied in an extraordinary degree. Communication from one colony to another had grown into frequency, and, therefore, the policy of one affecting the welfare of the whole. All the compensations which in former times had accompanied conviction had been abolished. The free grants of land to the employer—the compulsory labour by which that land was cultivated—the large Commissariat expenditure compared with the population, and the entire discharge of all the burdens of convict government out of the British Treasury, had long fortified the party in favour of transportation. But when all those inducements to tolerate the system were withdrawn, and these colonies, without any consideration of their convenience or safety, were inundated with convicts—of whom four or five thousands were annually transported—a grievance of a very direct and pressing nature was produced, and a long and irritating conflict between the people, the local and home Governments, in which charges of oppression and ingratitude were exchanged, and the rights of sovereignty pushed to an extremity. This seemed to predict that the relations of the colonies with the Crown would be poisoned in its infancy, and that we should start in our legislative independence with the elements of collision. The noble Secretary for the Colonies asserted that the only value which could be attached to the possession of the Australias was in their appropriation as receptacles for prisoners!

There were various forms in which the accumulation of convicts became a great material injury. It discouraged the importation of free labour. It stamped indignity upon manual industry, and formed a servile class of the most dangerous kind. It filled all institutions of charity and coercion with vicious, irreclaimable, or incurable beings. The proportion of gaol expenses, of criminal prosecutions, of severe punishments, was a terrible evidence that reform had not been accomplished while the public was impoverished. It was, indeed, alleged that the colonies were not injured by the character of the criminal population, but in fact there was no line of blood or social demarcation to separate the two classes, and the contamination of evil example was likely to affect, and did affect, the rising generation. It was asserted that many who had been transported had become most useful and respectable members of society; but to this it was replied that the number was small in proportion to the sum-total, and that the new system of penal administration transmitted to the colonies only the more dangerous offenders, on whom minor punishments had been inflicted in vain. It was alleged that the immense extent of territory afforded an unbounded scope for the diffusion of this population, and therefore minimised its moral influence. But it was replied that this was theory only, and that the aggregation of criminal population was more certain than the concentration of a free and industrious people—that the spirit of enterprise and self-denial which would prompt the last to seek in the interior a firm foundation for their fortunes would have no attractions for the convict, whose first steps would only turn to congenial society, and habitual scenes in towns and cities. So the controversy grew in intensity until all public men were drawn into it, and until almost all who were conspicuous in surrounding colonies for their station, or their influence or public spirit, had pronounced that, whatever might be the advantages of the scheme in former years, it should continue no longer.

The Home Government professed to concede, and, practically, the colonies were relieved, but with the retention of one spot in the Australian world—Western Australia. That colony—formerly known as Swan River, had been settled upon the most approved principles of free selection and unlimited credit. The founders contrived to unite every element of failure. All the false theories of political economy were taken up with resolution, and tried with bovine courage. The thing was an enormous mull, and the starving colony, almost expiring in the midst of its millions of acres, caught at the offer of convicts—with the terms of Commissariat expenditure, and the assurance of proportionate free immigration,—and thus opened the door at one side of the Australian system, when it was closed at the other. This scheme has been tried for the last twelve years. Of course, as the prisoners are ripe for liberation they become of great social interest to the adjacent colonies. The discharged convicts are traced in all their calendars—in all their prisons—in every theatre of vicious indulgence. Thus the mischief began to work an opposition; and simultaneously it has been found that the expense imposed upon the British Government for every convict is something larger by 30 per cent. than the average income of an English curate. These exploits are now drawing attention in England, and entering her understanding through her pocket.

It is to put a final termination to transportation to the Australias that the petitioners residing in London have addressed the home Government. That all the Australian colonies are interested no one can doubt. Any colony would feel itself deeply injured were the prisoners of the rest to be discharged within its borders: how much more from England. We should be sorry indeed to shut the gates of mercy on repentant men; for such there is ample room in this new world. The fastidious suspicion which would ban for ever all who have fallen under the censure of the law is neither warranted by experience nor by the principles of the Christian religion; but in their coming there should be no other intervention of Government than is applied to all other classes of the population. We must take our share of men with defective hearing and lame feet, but it would be a hardship were the Crown to gather all the deaf and hobbling subjects of the realm, and ship them in cargoes to any particular colony. We may take fairly our share in the work of social regeneration, and perform it in new colonies with success, but we cannot consent to have this share aggravated by the artificial interposition of prison commissioners.

We see that at a London meeting to promote the growth of cotton in Queensland, some odd

person, whose name is not mentioned, gave a glowing picture of the happiness of having convict labour, and recommended transportation to that colony for some ten years to come. We should advise the British Government not to attempt it. There was a time when a little coquetting was tolerated upon this subject by those whose hopes deferred induced them to catch at any thing they thought would raise the value of their allotments, but all that is now over. We could fancy scarcely any insanity more wild than for the people of Queensland to invoke, or for the British Government to impose, transportation upon that country.

The question is, what should the colonies do in support of the movement of their quasi-representatives in the metropolis? In our opinion their Legislatures should at once adopt petitions in the same sense, urging the total and final cessation of transportation to the Australian colonies. There can be no doubt that simultaneous appeals from the five Legislatures interested in the question would be followed by an immediate compliance. Our growing penal establishments show that there is a great evil to combat, and which need not be aggravated by forced annual importations of the dangerous classes from the parent country.

*(Sydney Morning Herald, June 11.)*

THE PROPOSED REVIVAL OF TRANSPORTATION TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. It may be remembered that, in an article on the discipline of Cockatoo Island, we recently intimated our apprehension that British people would once more look to transportation as a remedy for the difficulties of convicitism. So it turns out. We find, under the date of April 18th, an article in the *Times* which clearly points in this direction.

The *Times* recalls the epoch when the British public struggled their prisoners or transported them—in either case getting rid of the sight and of the burden of the individual criminal. History tells us how widely this remedy was applied. There are few advancing in life upon whose remembrance there do not come examples of cruel slaughter for comparatively trivial offences. Englishmen can scarcely conceive how their forefathers could persevere in exacting the punishment of death for many of those crimes which were commonly visited with that penalty. It only proves how our notions of right and wrong are affected by our education and habits, and shows that we should ever suspect a theory of prison administration which contemplates no other end than to get rid of the transgressor, while we neglect the causes of crime and the growth of a criminal population.

The *Times*, however, regrets the short and simple remedy of former years, and fancies that transportation will afford the required relief. After having shown that one out of every ten is incorrigible, it states—"They prefer upon the community by irrepressible instinct until they are detected." \* \* \* when sentenced they accept their penal servitude, knowing that it will have an end, and when released, probably by a premature discharge, they return to their malpractices with greater zest than ever. These men constitute that ugly per-centage of convicts with which nothing can be done—the true blackamoors of the system who can never be washed white." What is to be done with these men? "Why," adds the *Times*, "our best course would be to ship off these incurables to a land where they might do some good, and where at any rate they could do no harm."

Well—there can be no question Great Britain has the power, if she chooses to exercise it, to carry out this recommendation; and having, according to the proposition, come to the minimum of incurable ruffianism, she may say that it shall be collected and sent to these colonies. But let the state of the case be thoroughly understood before the attempt is made. There are no colonies, considered as such, that have any desire for an importation of ruffianism. We do not know any class of employers who would be disposed to accept the services of "the tenth." The theory, no doubt, is that they should be put upon the very outskirts of civilisation—that they, in short, should be our ambassadors to the natives—that with one hand they should be the keepers of our sheep, and with the other they perform the useful slaughter of the aborigines.

But even assuming this plan to be admissible, if practicable—under what control are these members of "the tenth" to be placed? Where is the police system which is to watch over them? Where are the penal establishments into which they are to be received when their instincts burst into action? The moment the opportunity arrives they will fall back on the centres of population, and ultimately transportation to Australia is transportation to the cities of Australia. It is, in short, a direct and inevitable addition to our criminal population. We do not know what reason there can be for assuming that crimes committed in this country are less pernicious than similar offences committed at home. We have houses for the burglar. We have unprotected women and children for the murderer; we have a large financial system for the forger and chequer-maker; we have property exposed in all those forms in which it can be liable to theft in the most populous parts of Great Britain. The crimes to be committed are precisely the same. The sufferers have an equal amount of sympathy for themselves. The only effect of this scheme is that of turning from your own door a nuisance to cast it upon the premises of your neighbour. We recollect an elaborate paper produced by the great advocates of transportation—"Kassiani"—showing the immense advantage of that system in decreasing crime! So far as the free inhabitants were concerned, the issue proved this—100 thieves in Great Britain operate upon 1000 people, and their aggregate crimes are 1000. But 20,000 thieves in Tasmania committing each a similar proportion of crime, among 100,000 people would yield 200,000 offences. Of course, the actual result was greatly in favour of transportation, so far as the convicts were concerned, but in reference to the free inhabitants the mischief was terrible. It was a small consolation to tell them that the men by whom they were robbed were less given to robbery than in their palmy days, since the number to be robbed was much less, and the robbers enormously greater. Every man's house was burglariously entered, every man's property was pillaged some time in the course of the year. All found attendance upon courts and prosecutions a common business of life, and it was little pleasure to know that, comparing the depredations of London criminals with their exploits in a state of transportation, while the quota of each victim of their propensities was enormously augmented, the sum total of offences were diminished. Robbery may wear itself out. There may be a state of society in which, from the number of thieves, many of them must give up the profession.

The difficulty which England has to combat is just now weighing upon the colonies with extraordinary pressure. They will tolerate no more. Many checks on importations have been proposed. We have had Acts passed in Victoria forbidding the landing of convicts. We have Acts proposed to transfer the incurable of the colonies to the British Isles from whence they came. Crime is no more agreeable in the Australian colonies than in any other part of the world. In many respects we can point to the marked improvement in their social tone, but we have every where to contend with the degenerate transportation in the shape of pauperism, insanity, and crime; and we can bear no more.

We are astonished that a journal of such authority as the *Times*, in a manner so slipshod and devil-may-care, should talk of shipping off to the Australias men whom they themselves acknowledge are beyond all hope of reformation.

We do not know what value is attached at home to the relation of the colonies with Great Britain. There has been much talk; and, if rumour speaks truly, in quarters where caution and sobriety ought to have been scrupulously observed. We believe that anything which would alter our relations would be a calamity to the colonies, and we cannot conceive that England could derive any benefit from surrendering the prestige of Australian Government, or dividing its population for the parent stock. But if anything could attempt to impose upon this country the discipline of British crime, this insolence of power—this contempt of resistance—this total disregard of consequences to the colonists—this imposition of burdens which press upon our resources, simply to get rid of them at home—would constitute together a grievance, before which all that America had to allege in opposition to the sovereignty of Great Britain fades into insignificance.

Mr. DICKENS, it seems, has been writing a novel, in which he sneers at the diet of prisons, and takes the anti-convict-indulgence side. It is of no consequence to the colony what Mr. DICKENS may write, or what his view may be of the proper treatment of convicts, but we hope that the policy of Government is not to be dictated to by novel writers who would sacrifice an empire for the sake of a "run."

The only way of making the punishment of crime more marked and effective, is really to raise the condition of the mass of the people, that they may have less to envy and more to lose. At all events, the colonies will not have the "tenth" incorrigibles.

*(Sydney Morning Herald, June 20.)*

## THE NOMINATION TO SEATS FOR THE UPPER HOUSE.

Our readers will observe that the satisfaction we have expressed at the nomination made by Mr. EXCELLENCY is not founded upon any special sympathy with the political opinions of the nominees, but chiefly on their general public character. We have reached a point in colonial history when the general form and tendency of Government has ceased to be debatable. For good or for evil, we are committed to a course which will subject legislation to popular opinion. We are not now in a condition to examine the schemes of Government as an abstract science. We cannot point to any country precisely in the same position as our own. There are peculiarities of our history, and of the mode in which our population has been gathered and settled, which have impressed themselves upon public life. We have sides by side, and in the same individuals, with the most exclusive claims and antique prejudices, the loudest declarations of unrestrained and universal freedom. We have many of the old feudal passions, and prepossessions of the United Kingdom transferred to a new soil, and rendered subservient to shape and colour our political action. Even geographical facts in some measure determine our administration, and there are evils obvious to all thinking men—dangers in the distance against which it seems impossible to provide, and which must take their course and find their development. Thus, while unity is the idol of Italy, we have in this country a silent working of events in favour of separation. We regard the further subdivision of this colony as an inevitable fact in our future. It will be accomplished by the consent of the Imperial Parliament, or it will be brought about by the overbearing resolution of the separatists whom the British Parliament would certainly not coerce. It might be possible to avert this evil, could we bring the great body of representatives to pay any attention to such contingencies, but the clear advantage of drawing from the outposts into the common reservoir, and then dealing from that reservoir the collected strength to favour particular portions of the country, is so in harmony with our localism that we are sure it will continue so long as it will be endured.

One great peculiarity in our political position is the want of direct, tangible, and pervading responsibility. We have concentrated power in the Assembly, but its members are liable only to their constituents. That obligation is simply to preserve the majority in good humour. To do so it is necessary to obtain some advantage—to flatter some local prejudice. That high feeling of responsibility which in older countries attaches even local men to the general weal, and prevents their sacrificing to a temporary advantage the great inheritance of the entire people—is not, and cannot be expected to be, in the colony. Ministerial responsibility is equally a name. No doubt, if ministers were to commit a felony, they would be responsible to the Supreme Court, but anything short of a proven crime enjoys an impunity as perfect as the ascent of a minister would be a piece of rhodomontade—especially when those to assent to this impeachment were the very promoters and participants of his offence. It is in this view, then, we regard the composition of the Upper House as immensely important, and the personal character of its members as of more moment than their political creed.

We may turn to most of the names which have been presented to us with the confidence that there will be no ready countenance of decided wrong to the distant sections of the country. We may anticipate that even in yielding to popular prejudices there will be a respect to the limits imposed by the law of nations, the rights of humanity—the spirit of other civilised communities, and the practice of other civilised communities. We may imagine that, however willing the Council may be to admit the whims of the constituencies in matters where no great principle is involved, they will stand fast by the honour and credit of the country. It will be their duty to watch over the measures which convert our Government into a vast organ of public works, and which place at the disposal of Ministers patronage in every form which might tempt the purest virtue.

We expect from the character of the men who constitute the Upper House that there will be fairness and decorum in debates—that the

rights of minorities will be respected—that the disorder and confusion, the drunkenness and the blasphemy, the utter defiance of all the restraints of reason and religion which have dishonoured some Legislative sittings will be repressed and put to shame. We expect that we shall have to go to the Legislative Council for statesmanlike exposition of measures, for their able and effective discussions; that we shall have to seek there some faint image of what our Legislative Council was in the days when it enjoyed the presence of men who are now known on a larger sphere, and some who have a world-wide fame.

For many years the debates in our Legislature of this country were unequalled in any dependency of the British Crown. They were worthy in their tone and spirit to compare with that great model of deliberative bodies which are animated by popular sentiment—the British Commons. Even now the speeches there delivered may be read with enjoyment. They indeed teach us the vanity of human resentments and the transient nature of all political combinations, but they often sparkle with wit, and are instinct with intelligence. They gave promise—alas, in vain—that with a larger sphere, and a wider choice, the Legislature of New South Wales would take a high rank in the school of statesmanship and eloquence. The comparison with the present Assembly is, indeed, deplorable. Never was there collected together a body of men having less of genius, of learning, of eloquence, of mental power, of personal authority, of capacity to comprehend the questions which they have to decide, of amenability to the public sense. It will be, indeed, an advantage to the country, without respect to special political opinions—if we can constitute a House on which the eye of the people may rest with some degree of complacency, and which the Press may be able to present to the world. It will show that, although ignorance has dominated at the hustings, it has not altogether possessed itself of the political destinies of the country.

*(Sydney Morning Herald, June 15.)*

## THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE YEAR 1860.

THE official abstract of the public accounts of the colony of New South Wales for the year 1860, which have recently issued from the Government Press, comprises no less than fifteen separate accounts, and occupy eighty-five foolscap pages.

Out of this mass of materials we shall lay before the reader condensed statements of the aggregate receipts and payments, of the general balances, of the chief heads of receipt and disbursement, of the consolidated revenue account, of the expenditure on public worship, and of the subsidising public debt; and of these operations we shall give the comparative results for each of the last three years.

And first as to the aggregate of receipts from all sources, and of payments of whatever kind, with the balances brought forward and remaining.

No. 1.—AGGREGATE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.			
	1858.	1859.	1860.
Received.....	£2,009,095	£2,729,863	£2,211,727
Balance from last year.....	268,883	405,218	641,094
.....	£2,277,978	£3,135,081	£2,852,821
Paid.....	£1,872,760	£2,493,987	£2,226,481
Balance.....	405,218	641,094	626,340
.....	£2,277,978	£3,135,081	£2,852,821

It is here seen that during the last three years the Government have (in round numbers) received from all sources an aggregate sum of £6,960,700, and disbursed an aggregate of £6,593,200; that at the commencement of this period they had a balance to begin with of £268,883, and that at its termination they had a remaining balance of £626,340.

The amounts received and paid under the several principal heads were as under.

No. 2.—HEADS OF RECEIPT.			
	1858.	1859.	1860.
Consolidated Revenue.....	£1,368,390	£1,511,964	£1,309,891
Loans.....	39,326	816,822	577,946
Clergy and School Lands.....	6,423	6,369	5,936
Police Funds.....	8,550	11,444	12,587
Post Office.....	43,772	106,455	45,099
Trust Moneys.....	68,236	66,951	110,477
Advances repaid, &c.....	115,508	212,736	149,891
Total receipts.....	£2,009,095	£2,729,863	£2,211,727

No. 3.—HEADS OF PAYMENT.			
	1858.	1859.	1860.
Consolidated revenue.....	£1,198,627	£1,412,783	£1,312,777
Loans.....	360,771	750,688	726,321
Clergy and School Lands.....	9,176	8,965	6,023
Police Funds.....	6,231	9,068	10,479
Special Receipts.....	66,239	76,306	56,834
Trust Moneys.....	61,694	66,164	92,199
Advances, &c.....	172,552	170,113	27,928
Total payments.....	£1,872,760	£2,493,987	£2,226,481

For each of these main branches of receipt and payment, the printed book furnishes a separate and detailed account.

The ultimate position of the Consolidated Revenue in each of the years was as follows:

No. 4.—THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
	1858.	1859.	1860.
Revenue.....	£1,368,390	£1,511,964	£1,309,891
Repayments.....	107,549	117,559	118,663
Balance from last year.....	55,888	233,580	309,067
.....	£1,531,827	£1,863,073	£1,737,621
Disbursements.....	1,198,627	1,412,783	1,312,777
Advances.....	39,326	141,223	10,820
Balance.....	233,580	309,067	414,551
.....	£1,531,827	£1,863,073	£1,737,621

It will be observed that the revenue of last year was below that of either the preceding years; but it should be remembered that in those years the district of Moreton Bay was an integral part of New South Wales, and that towards the close of 1859 it became a separate colony. The expenditure of 1860 was £114,000 above that of 1858, but £100,000 below that of 1859.

The main sources of the Consolidated Revenue in each of the three years are shown below:—

No. 5.—HEADS OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.			
	1858.	1859.	1860.
Customs.....	£557,298	£611,875	£558,194
Land.....	50,365	56,627	44,122
Gold.....	43,108	47,169	45,877
The Mint.....	18,148	18,963	21,629
Land.....	402,473	477,892	312,869
Licenses.....	69,451	68,451	68,449
Licenses.....	39,854	43,679	43,636
Railways.....	64,758	61,843	60,009
Telegraphs.....	1,756	6,425	11,396
Other heads.....	120,536	116,970	164,993
.....	£1,368,390	£1,511,964	£1,309,891

The revenue from Customs, from land, from licenses, from the Post Office, and from several of the unenumerated heads, would naturally be impaired by the separation of Queensland. The sources of income which the separation would not affect are—distillation, which shows

a declension of more than £10,000; gold, an increase of £8700, or eighteen per cent.; the mint, an increase of £2700, or fourteen per cent.; railways, a slight falling-off; electric telegraph, an increase of nearly £3000, or thirty-five per cent. It is satisfactory to find that the Post Office revenue had not only not declined, but had increased by nearly £2000, notwithstanding the separation.

In examining the expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue, it should be understood that it is classified in two ways: first, as applied to fixed establishments of the Government, and services exclusive of establishments; and next as distributed amongst the departments of administration.

No. 6.—COST OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.			
	1858.	1859.	1860.
Salaries.....	£571,356	£589,341	£599,369
Contingencies.....	199,828	192,590	169,032
Total cost of establishments.....	£771,184	£781,931	£768,401
Other services.....	627,443	830,852	774,374
Total cost of public service.....	£1,398,627	£1,612,783	£1,542,777

The total cost of the public service was higher in the year 1859 than in the preceding year by £214,000. In 1860 it was less than in 1859 by £100,000, having been lightened by the separation of Queensland.

The expenditure of the several Ministerial departments is subjoined.

No. 7.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.			
	1858.	1859.	1860.
Civil List.....	£81,167	£53,735	£60,985
Executive and Legislative.....	18,884	17,492	71,494
Chief Secretary.....	54,619	55,772	34,478
Justice.....	35,941	50,115	48,008
Treasurer.....	118,289	116,396	230,902
Sec. for Lands.....	289,098	389,555	136,200
Sec. for Works.....	4,839	4,882	129,081
Auditor.....	105,490	180,293	171,682
Unclassified.....	1,198,627	£1,412,783	£1,312,777

The expenditure under the Chief Secretary shows a decrease of £246,300. Under the Treasurer and the Departments of Lands and Works it shows a considerable increase, the first £114,000, the others £45,700. The Lands and Works were last year placed under separate Ministers.

No. 8.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Church of England.....	£25,103	£16,725	£15,478
Presbyterian.....	14,708	2,940	27,773
Wesleyan.....	2,573	2,173	1,573
Roman Catholic.....	10,925	8,244	8,163
Goldfields.....	3,177	261	—
Jewish.....	260	50	—
Totals.....	£44,746	£30,293	£52,987

Here is gradual diminution or entire discontinuance in every instance. The expenditure on public worship was less in 1860 than in 1858 by £16,659, or thirty-seven per cent.

The particulars of the public debt, as it stood at the close of each year, with the annual amount of interest thereon, are subjoined.

No. 9.—THE PUBLIC DEBT ON THE 31st DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR.			
	1858.	1859.	1860.
Immigration.....	£163,000	£51,000	—
Railways.....	1,352,300	2,098,300	£1,927,100
To pay off debentures.....	206,000	331,000	749,600
Public Works.....	617,800	619,800	899,000
Sydney Sewerage.....	208,990	209,390	104,138
Works.....	208,400	204,400	190,400
Treasury Bills.....	40,600	—	—
TOTAL DEBT.....	£2,987,090	£3,015,600	£3,820,238

ANNUAL INTEREST ON ABOVE DEBT

	1858.	1859.	1860.
.....	£138,737	£175,519	£191,288

Thus our public debt continues to grow. In 1859 there was added to it the sum of £723,400; last year there was added again £310,700; making an addition in the two years of £1,034,100. In the same interval the annual interest upon the debt had swelled from £138,737 to £191,288. And the principal of our debt is now not very far from FOUR MILLIONS.

*(Sydney Morning Herald, June 11.)*

## BUSINESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, DURING THE SESSION OF 1861.

SESSION OF 1961.		
1. New Bills introduced.....		2
Selected Committees.....	...	
On public bills.....	...	1
On other public matters.....	...	1
On private bills.....	...	9
2. Standing Committees.....		27
3. Election Committee (number of cases).....		1
Public bills.....	...	
Originated in the Assembly.....	...	
Received the Royal Assent.....	...	11
Received for signature of her Majesty's pleasure thereon.....	...	21
Dropped or otherwise disposed of.....	...	56
Brought from the Council.....		35
Received the Royal Assent.....	...	
Received for signature of her Majesty's pleasure thereon.....	...	1
Dropped or otherwise disposed of.....	...	1







## BIRTHS

## MARRIAGE

## MARRIAGE

## MARRIAGE

## MARRIAGE

## MARRIAGE

## MARRIAGE

## MARRIAGE







**PORT PHILLIP CLUB HOTEL.** Collins-street West.—The proprietor of the above establishment begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that his hotel is now completed, and ready for occupation. And, in doing so, takes this opportunity of assuring his supporters that everything has been done to make this hotel the most complete in Australia.

Squatters will find that, from the increased accommodation of the new building, their comfort can be more completely secured, and the proprietor assures them that it will always be his study, as hitherto, to make them as much at home as possible.

Hot and cold baths.

Private rooms for dinner parties, &c.

E. SCOTT, proprietor, late of the Port Phillip Club Hotel, Flinders-street, Melbourne.

**NOTICE.—DETTMAN and KAYSER, George-street North.**—Have the pleasure to give notice that the ground now open for LUNCHEONS, from 1 to 3 o'clock, and secure gentlemen visiting the establishment, never will have to wait longer for a place; it will be for 200 persons, including the rooms below. D. and K. as well as have new first-rate bedrooms, if gentlemen in search for good accommodation will find a grand living, at a moderate charge.

**WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.**—The undersigned beg to remind producers and others that they continue to make advances on wool, hides, tallow, and sheepskins, consigned to them for sale, and that no commission will be charged when the same are not sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalgety and Co., London.

DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers.

Circular Quay, November 2nd.

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—Mr. W. HETZER, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has greatly improved and enlarged his gallery, so that he can get the best results in photography, which can only be obtained by a proper distribution of light and shade. Mr. H. would in particular call attention to his CARBON PHOTOGRAPHS, so much admired at home and abroad, which he would be pleased to show to the public; also to his large pictures, taken with a camera lately imported, and finished in the highest style of art.

No pictures will be delivered which do not give entire satisfaction. Address, 297, George-street, nearly opposite Hunter-street, where a great variety of stereoscopic views of Sydney and Australian scenery may be had.

**THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MR. ROBERT LITTLE, late of Pitt-street.**—IMPORTANT GENERAL NOTICE.—RICHARD GRIFFITHS, King-street, begs to inform the numerous patrons of his establishment, that he has purchased, for cash, from the trustees in the above ASSIGNED ESTATE, the entire stock-in-trade, amounting in value to several thousand pounds sterling, consisting of

Shirts and ties  
Dresses  
Mantles  
Fancy goods  
Muslins  
Ribbons and lace  
Hosiery and gloves  
Feathers, flowers, parasols, straw, crinoline and felt hats, untrimmed and trimmed bonnets.

Ladies' and children's underclothing of the most approved style. Attention is especially invited to this department.

For the convenience of disposal RICHARD GRIFFITHS has removed the whole of the above to his own Business Premises, 86, King-street, where he will hold the sale of the same, commencing THIS DAY, Monday, the 17th instant.

R. G. feels assured from the extensive patronage and confidence the house has enjoyed for the last thirteen years, that he need only advert to the complete success of the sale at the time of dissolution of partnership two years since, when the Ladies of New South Wales gave the most unmistakable proof of his bona fide character by their frequent purchases, and to add that he will offer this stock at such a reduction from the present market price that will ensure a speedy clearance.

Every article is marked in plain figures, from which no reduction can be made.

Doors open at 10 a.m. close at 6 p.m.

RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

**BANKRUPT STOCK.**

10,000 yards French satin, 1s 11d, worth 6s 6d

70,000 yards rich place silk, 2s 6d, worth 6s 6d

1000 yards green silk, 2s 6d, worth 6s 6d

270 rich damask silk, 6s, worth 9s

100,000 yards blue, from 6d to 2s 6d each

15,000 children's silk and serge, from 2s to 3s each

1500 dozen fringes, 1s 6d, worth 2s

6000 yards quilled satin ribbons, 4s, worth 1s

French muslin, scarlet, velvet, pink, black, blue, brown, &c.

Good wool plaids, from 6d to 1s 9d

Glazed linings, best quality ever sold, at 2s 4d

White muslin, 4s, 4s 6d, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, 12s, 13s, 14s, 15s, 16s, 17s, 18s, 19s, 20s, 21s, 22s, 23s, 24s, 25s, 26s, 27s, 28s, 29s, 30s, 31s, 32s, 33s, 34s, 35s, 36s, 37s, 38s, 39s, 40s, 41s, 42s, 43s, 44s, 45s, 46s, 47s, 48s, 49s, 50s, 51s, 52s, 53s, 54s, 55s, 56s, 57s, 58s, 59s, 60s, 61s, 62s, 63s, 64s, 65s, 66s, 67s, 68s, 69s, 70s, 71s, 72s, 73s, 74s, 75s, 76s, 77s, 78s, 79s, 80s, 81s, 82s, 83s, 84s, 85s, 86s, 87s, 88s, 89s, 90s, 91s, 92s, 93s, 94s, 95s, 96s, 97s, 98s, 99s, 100s, 101s, 102s, 103s, 104s, 105s, 106s, 107s, 108s, 109s, 110s, 111s, 112s, 113s, 114s, 115s, 116s, 117s, 118s, 119s, 120s, 121s, 122s, 123s, 124s, 125s, 126s, 127s, 128s, 129s, 130s, 131s, 132s, 133s, 134s, 135s, 136s, 137s, 138s, 139s, 140s, 141s, 142s, 143s, 144s, 145s, 146s, 147s, 148s, 149s, 150s, 151s, 152s, 153s, 154s, 155s, 156s, 157s, 158s, 159s, 160s, 161s, 162s, 163s, 164s, 165s, 166s, 167s, 168s, 169s, 170s, 171s, 172s, 173s, 174s, 175s, 176s, 177s, 178s, 179s, 180s, 181s, 182s, 183s, 184s, 185s, 186s, 187s, 188s, 189s, 190s, 191s, 192s, 193s, 194s, 195s, 196s, 197s, 198s, 199s, 200s, 201s, 202s, 203s, 204s, 205s, 206s, 207s, 208s, 209s, 210s, 211s, 212s, 213s, 214s, 215s, 216s, 217s, 218s, 219s, 220s, 221s, 222s, 223s, 224s, 225s, 226s, 227s, 228s, 229s, 230s, 231s, 232s, 233s, 234s, 235s, 236s, 237s, 238s, 239s, 240s, 241s, 242s, 243s, 244s, 245s, 246s, 247s, 248s, 249s, 250s, 251s, 252s, 253s, 254s, 255s, 256s, 257s, 258s, 259s, 260s, 261s, 262s, 263s, 264s, 265s, 266s, 267s, 268s, 269s, 270s, 271s, 272s, 273s, 274s, 275s, 276s, 277s, 278s, 279s, 280s, 281s, 282s, 283s, 284s, 285s, 286s, 287s, 288s, 289s, 290s, 291s, 292s, 293s, 294s, 295s, 296s, 297s, 298s, 299s, 300s, 301s, 302s, 303s, 304s, 305s, 306s, 307s, 308s, 309s, 310s, 311s, 312s, 313s, 314s, 315s, 316s, 317s, 318s, 319s, 320s, 321s, 322s, 323s, 324s, 325s, 326s, 327s, 328s, 329s, 330s, 331s, 332s, 333s, 334s, 335s, 336s, 337s, 338s, 339s, 340s, 341s, 342s, 343s, 344s, 345s, 346s, 347s, 348s, 349s, 350s, 351s, 352s, 353s, 354s, 355s, 356s, 357s, 358s, 359s, 360s, 361s, 362s, 363s, 364s, 365s, 366s, 367s, 368s, 369s, 370s, 371s, 372s, 373s, 374s, 375s, 376s, 377s, 378s, 379s, 380s, 381s, 382s, 383s, 384s, 385s, 386s, 387s, 388s, 389s, 390s, 391s, 392s, 393s, 394s, 395s, 396s, 397s, 398s, 399s, 400s, 401s, 402s, 403s, 404s, 405s, 406s, 407s, 408s, 409s, 410s, 411s, 412s, 413s, 414s, 415s, 416s, 417s, 418s, 419s, 420s, 421s, 422s, 423s, 424s, 425s, 426s, 427s, 428s, 429s, 430s, 431s, 432s, 433s, 434s, 435s, 436s, 437s, 438s, 439s, 440s, 441s, 442s, 443s, 444s, 445s, 446s, 447s, 448s, 449s, 450s, 451s, 452s, 453s, 454s, 455s, 456s, 457s, 458s, 459s, 460s, 461s, 462s, 463s, 464s, 465s, 466s, 467s, 468s, 469s, 470s, 471s, 472s, 473s, 474s, 475s, 476s, 477s, 478s, 479s, 480s, 481s, 482s, 483s, 484s, 485s, 486s, 487s, 488s, 489s, 490s, 491s, 492s, 493s, 494s, 495s, 496s, 497s, 498s, 499s, 500s, 501s, 502s, 503s, 504s, 505s, 506s, 507s, 508s, 509s, 510s, 511s, 512s, 513s, 514s, 515s, 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1155s, 1156s, 1157s, 1158s, 1159s, 1160s, 1161s, 1162s, 1163s, 1164s, 1165s, 1166s, 1167s, 1168s, 1169s, 1170s, 1171s, 1172s, 1173s, 1174s, 1175s, 1176s, 1177s, 1178s, 1179s, 1180s, 1181s, 1182s, 1183s, 1184s, 1185s, 1186s, 1187s, 1188s, 1189s, 1190s, 1191s, 1192s, 1193s, 1194s, 1195s, 1196s, 1197s, 1198s, 1199s, 1200s, 1201s, 1202s, 1203s, 1204s, 1205s, 1206s, 1207s, 1208s, 1209s, 1210s, 1211s, 1212s, 1213s, 1214s, 1215s, 1216s, 1217s, 1218s, 1219s, 1220s, 1221s, 1222s, 1223s, 1224s, 1225s, 1226s, 1227s, 1228s, 1229s, 1230s, 1231s, 1232s, 1233s, 1234s, 1235s, 1236s, 1237s, 1238s, 1239s, 1240s, 1241s, 1242s, 1243s, 1244s, 1245s, 1246s, 1247s, 1248s, 1249s, 1250s, 1251s, 1252s, 1253s, 1254s, 1255s, 1256s, 1257s, 1258s, 1259s, 1260s, 1261s, 1262s, 1263s, 1264s, 1265s, 1266s, 1267s, 1268s, 1269s, 1270s, 1271s, 1272s, 1273s, 1274s, 1275s, 1276s, 1277s, 1278s, 1279s, 1280s, 1281s, 1282s, 1283s, 1284s, 1285s, 1286s, 1287s, 1288s, 1289s, 1290s, 1291s, 1292s, 1293s, 1294s, 1295s, 1296s, 1297s, 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1584s, 1585s, 1586s, 1587s, 1588s



# TO THE CAPITALISTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

These princely freeholds situate in PITT, CASTLE-REAGH, and KING STREETS, CITY OF SYDNEY. Comprising as follows:—  
PITT-STREET. The magnificent range of business premises known as MORT'S BUILDINGS.  
CASTLE-REAGH STREET. BARKHAUSEN'S HOTEL, together with that splendid block of land situate near the site of the late PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE also TWO LARGE SHOPS.  
KING-STREET. FIVE SHOPS IN KING-STREET.

These two-thirds of the purchase money may remain secured upon the property by mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 26th July.

The following first-class city properties, known as MORT'S BUILDINGS, are now under lease to Messrs. Mort and Co. for a term of years, occupying upwards of 60 feet frontage to Pitt-street, and extending back to the tank stream a depth of about 275 feet.

THE FRONT RANGE is three stories, and comprises as follows:—  
GROUND FLOOR—TWO HANDSOME SHOPS fronting Pitt-street, with large entrance in the centre and staircase leading to the upper floors.  
FIRST and SECOND FLOORS comprise 16 large apartments, each occupied as offices by various professional gentlemen.

Adjoining the above and entered from the principal entrance, is the extensive AUSTRIAN PREMISES OF MESSRS. MORT AND CO., consisting of two very large saloons and five smaller rooms.

There are lofty cellars under the entire extent of the above, perhaps the largest and most commodious in the city.

In continuation of the above is THE SPACIOUS TWO STORY STORE now occupied by Messrs. Prince, & Co., and also a three-story stable and coach-house, storeroom's house, and other out-offices.

This splendid block of city property is too well known to the Australian public to need any lengthened description. To sum it all in a few words, it ranks among the most VALUABLE PROPERTIES IN THE METROPOLIS, and from its position, the vast extent of its buildings, and the facilities of turning the whole to account by sub-letting, there is not perhaps throughout the city another block of similar magnitude which will RETURN SO HANDSOME AN INCOME.

\* One of the most populous thoroughfares between George and Pitt streets is through these premises.

CASTLE-REAGH AND KING STREETS  
LOT 1. BARKHAUSEN'S HOTEL and THE SITE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, including also THE PRINCIPAL THEATRE ENTRANCE IN CASTLE-REAGH STREET.  
BARKHAUSEN'S HOTEL, fronting Castle-reagh-street, has the following accommodation:—  
In the basement, large cellar.  
First Floor.—Large Hall, 16 feet x 29 feet; parlour, 23 feet x 12 feet.  
Second Floor.—Parlour, 20 feet x 16 feet; saloon, 23 feet x 14 feet; conservatory room, 9 feet x 16 feet.  
Third Floor.—Four good bedrooms.  
At the side is the principal entrance to the late Theatre, leading to the LARGE BLOCK OF GROUND between the Theatre and the site of the Theatre, the DEPTH OF UPWARDS OF 200 FEET FROM Castle-reagh-street.

LOT 2.—THE SHOP, No. 171, CASTLE-REAGH STREET, south of dress entrance to theatre, and new lot to Mr. LAKE. It contains:  
On Ground Floor—Shop, 17 feet x 30 feet; and parlour, 30 feet x 12 feet.  
First Floor—Parlour and bedroom.  
Second Floor—Two bedrooms.  
Back yard, with kitchen, &c.  
LOT 3.—THE SHOP, No. 173, CASTLE-REAGH STREET, now lot to Mr. Abbey as boot and shoe shop. It contains:  
Ground Floor—Shop and parlour.  
First Floor—Parlour and bedroom.  
Second Floor—Two bedrooms.  
Back yard, with kitchen, &c.  
LOT 4.—THE MONTPELIER HOTEL, now lot to Mr. Goss, situated at the CORNER OF KING and CASTLE-REAGH STREETS, it contains:  
Kitchen, and wine and coal cellars in basement.  
Ground Floor—Parlour, 20 feet x 13 feet.  
First Floor—Parlour, 20 feet x 13 feet.  
Second Floor—Two bedrooms and bath, &c.  
LOT 5.—SHOP, No. 128, KING STREET. It contains shop and parlour on the ground floor; sitting and bedroom on the first floor; and two bedrooms on the second floor, with bath and toilet on the last floor; also, back yard, &c.  
LOT 6.—TOLAN'S HOTEL, KING STREET, adjoining the pit and gallery entrance to the theatre. It contains:  
On Ground Floor—Large bar, 23 feet x 16 feet; parlour, 12 feet x 13 feet; also, private entrance.  
First Floor—A splendid saloon, 30 feet x 23 feet; parlor, 15 feet x 12 feet; bedroom, 14 feet x 10 feet; with dressing, &c.  
Second Floor—Four bedrooms and lobby.  
Basement—Kitchen, larder, and wine cellars, back-yard, &c.

LOT 7.—THOSE TWO SHOPS, Nos. 124 and 122, in KING STREET.  
No. 124, lot to Mr. Kirchbaum, chemist and druggist. It contains shop and parlour on ground floor, with kitchen and servants' room over; also two bedrooms on the first floor. Good yard, &c.  
No. 122, lot to Miss Henry, milliner and dress maker. It contains shop and parlour on the ground floor, two bedrooms on the first floor. Kitchen and servants' room, yard, &c.

MORT and CO. feel that they can with confidence direct the attention of money men to the sale of these properties, as affording the best opportunity that has occurred for years in the city.

SALE AND PERMANENT INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.  
The buildings in King and Castle-reagh streets are all first-class, and most of them of recent erection.

Time in Pitt-street were erected expressly for their own accommodation, and are held by them on lease. They are a handsome set of buildings, and in point of situation are equal to none in the city.

PLAN on view at the Rooms.

DATCHETT-STREET, BALMAIN.  
WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE.  
This unspectacular—Terms liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 26th July.

An allotment of land, situated in DATCHETT-STREET, BALMAIN, together with a WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, with shingled roof, containing 5 rooms, &c.

This property is well-known as Brown's cottage, and is the subject of BONA FIDE SALE.

FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.  
By order of the Mortgagee and Devises.

FIRST-CLASS CITY FREEHOLD.  
CORNER OF CHARLOTTE-PLACE and HARRINGTON-STREET.

Large Block of Property.  
ADJOINING ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

This—For full particulars apply to EYRE ELLIS, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the mortgagee and devisees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 26th July.

The extensive block of city property at the corner of Charlotte-place and Harrington-street, consisting of an allotment of land and having 291 FEET, more or less, to CHARLOTTE-PLACE, and 70 FEET, more or less, to HARRINGTON-STREET.

Up to 11 acres of stone-built cottage (No. 111, in Harrington-street). It contains front verandah, entrance to CHARLOTTE-PLACE, and 130 FEET, more or less, to its GREATEST DEPTH.

Up to 11 acres are erected a stone building, containing three rooms and portion of a coach-house, and water-works, &c.

The attention of capitalists is earnestly requested to the above, which occupies one of THE BEST POSITIONS IN THE CITY, with a very large frontage to two leading streets. It is now in the MARKET for FREEHOLD SALE, so that they would do well to inspect prior to the day of sale, so as to judge for themselves.

TERMS TO VIEW to be had of MORT and CO. PLAN on view at the Rooms.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Between WILLIAM WARD, plaintiff, and JAMES WILLIAM JONES, defendant by original bill, and between WILLIAM SMALL, FRIEND, plaintiff, and JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, official assignee in the insolvent estate of James William Jones, defendant. By supplemental bill.

COMFORTABLE WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE and block of land near Ashmore-place, OFF PARLAMATTA-STREET, close to the NEW CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS.

Title.—For full particulars apply to W. Deane, Esq., solicitor, No. 88, Elizabeth-street.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 26th July.

The following freehold, situate in a street leading into ATHOL-PLACE, close to PARLAMATTA-STREET.

All that parcel of land, containing of four allotments, Nos. 24, 25, 26, and 27, situate at the rear of Double Bay, and bounded by the sea, the Parramatta-street, and having a frontage of 80 feet by a depth of 80 feet, together with the SUBSTANTIAL WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, erected thereon, containing front verandah, four rooms and kitchen, with washhouse attached, and other out-offices, with shingled roof, and is a good substantial building. Upwards of 60 feet frontage is now vacant, affording space for the erection of three other houses. This portion of the land is now used as a vegetable garden.

This property is well known as belonging to Mr. James W. Jones, who now resides on it. It is close to THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS, and is well worthy the attention of small capitalists, or parties in search of an investment in this populous and thriving neighbourhood. It is in the market for PEREMPTORY SALE.

EDGECROFT ROAD.  
A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, with Garden, Orchard, &c., of about an Acre and a Half, part of the Point Piper Estate, held on lease for 99 years from September, 1857.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 26th July.

A COMFORTABLE VERANDAH COTTAGE, of four rooms, with store room, stable, poultry-yard, &c.

Attached to it is an acre and a half of land, with considerable frontage to the Edgemoor Road, the whole enclosed with paling fence. Part of the land is cultivated as a garden, and the remainder is a good choice fruit trees planted out. There is also a well of the finest water supplied by a spring.

The cottage is beautifully situated, commanding an un-interrupted view of the valley of Double Bay, the water of the harbour, and the North Shore. There is also ample space for the erection of another house.

This property forms part of the Point Piper Estate, and is held under lease for ninety-nine years from September, 1857, at a yearly ground rent of £12 per acre. It is within about 200 yards of the Old South Head Road, and has therefore ready communication with Sydney by the omnibuses.

Tuesday's Auction Rooms.  
TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 25th June.

To Outfitters.  
To Drapers.  
To Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Invoyce of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c., comprising:

Men's white, all-wool tartans.  
Men's white shirts, w. b. and w. c.  
Men's and youths' cardigan vests.  
Ditto black mohair pea jackets.  
Men's and youths' cardigans.  
Men's and youths' tweed trousers.  
Ditto crinoline shirts.  
Ditto crinoline trousers.  
Ditto crinoline skirts.  
Ditto crinoline dresses.  
Ditto crinoline coats.  
Ditto crinoline hats.  
Ditto crinoline gloves.  
Ditto crinoline shoes.  
Ditto crinoline stockings.  
Ditto crinoline hosiery.  
Ditto crinoline underwear.  
Ditto crinoline accessories.

Also, the lease of the premises.

Weekly Produce Sale, Railway Terminus.

THOMAS DAWSON has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

First-class milk cow (old), pressed Hay, Prime Country Cured Bacon, Fat Calves, Fat Porkers and Roastens, Lamb, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., &c.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

One first-class milk cow, calving days old.  
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, porkers, and roasters.  
Half a ton prime bacon, country cured.  
And the usual assortment of colonial produce.

Continuation Sale of Seasonable Drapery, Shirts, &c.  
Now leading ex Nimrod, Hollands, and Cornhill.  
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day.

A reasonable consignment of the above goods.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Household Furniture.  
Piano-forte by Collard and Collard.  
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding.  
Chairs, Couches, Tables, &c.  
Carpets and Rugs.  
A quantity of Jewellery.  
Double-barrelled Rifle, by Jeavons and Smith.  
Single Rifle, by H. Holland (small bore).  
Double Gun, by Thomas Elwell and Sons.  
Double Gun, by Thomas Lee.  
Superior Revolver, by Deane, Adams, and Co.  
And a variety of Sundries.

M. R. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 229, George-street, on SATURDAY, June 22nd, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The above.

Terms, cash.

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## On SATURDAY, June 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Valuable and Scientific Works.  
Books and Manuscripts, &c.

M. R. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Mr. William Williams, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 229, George-street, on SATURDAY, June 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

Black's General Atlas.  
English Grammar.  
Glean of Beauty.  
Tears (Illustrated).  
Art Journal (Illustrated).  
Wilds Gallery (Illustrated).  
Alison's History of Europe.  
Library edition (Illustrated).  
Atlas of Places and Maps to Accompany Alison's History of Europe.  
Russell's Modern Europe.  
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, with life of the author and notes compiled by the editor.  
History of Ireland.  
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.  
Thiers' French Revolution.  
Rollin's Ancient History.  
Herodotus.  
Demosthenes.  
Tacitus.  
Dante.  
Marianne's History of British India.  
Clinical Lectures.  
Historical Sketches of the Rev. J. Newton's Works.  
Scott's Poetical Works.  
Waverley Novels, complete.  
Edinburgh Dictionary.  
Murray's Conversations of Byron.  
Fanny's Writings.  
Montgomery's Oxford.  
Murray's Progress.  
Bookkeeping.  
Sundries School Teacher's Manual.  
American Blue Code.  
Travels in Bohemia.  
Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.  
Anna Lee.  
Heaven Mythology.  
Brookman's Continental Moore's Melodies, bound in Morocco and splendidly illustrated.  
Moore's Lalla Rookh, ditto ditto.  
Historical and Biographical Treasury, illustrated.  
Copper's Poetical Works, bound in Morocco, illustrated.  
Illustrated Hymn Book.  
History of Spain.  
Lectures on the State of Great Britain.  
Lectures on Physiology.  
Readings in Biography.  
Practical Signs and French Principles.  
Ald of Chess Play, by Walker.  
The Vices.  
Lampbrush.  
Punch's Life of Walpole.  
Simpson's History of Scotland.  
The Guards.  
Female Poets of Great Britain.  
British Biographies.  
Scottish Poetical Works.  
Byron's Works, bound in Morocco.  
Marianne's Spiritual Treasury.  
Marianne's Geography.  
The Koran, by Sale.

On MONDAY, June 24th, at 11 o'clock.

At Pyramont, just over the Bridge.

Useful Household Furniture.  
Cottage Piano-forte, by Murphy.  
Bay Horse, Harness, and first-rate Gig.  
Portable Coach-house.  
50 Pairs Fairy Fowls.  
Cooking Stove, and Sundries.

Also, the lease of the premises.

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A quantity of Jewellery.  
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Superior Revolver, by Deane, Adams, and Co.  
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Sudden Change in the Weather

**MARRIAGES**, Dogcart, Stockholm, two and four wheels of every description; American Passenger and Express Wagons, with and without top; Otto American Express Wagons, with and without hoods; new and second hand Carriages, or leather busses. **HOLT and ANGUS**, Custom House Quay, near Park-street.

**N.B.**—One very light, new built, one, four-seats, very suitable for a doctor, shifting seat inside.

**MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES for SALE.** Apply to **THOMAS GOWLSHAW**, Junior, No. 1, King-street, Cornhill Ward.

**FOR SALE**, a snug little Cottage, with about 100 ft of garden, in the Strand, near the Strand Ferry wharf. **W. F. WOOLCOTT**, Bachelors' Hall, Strand.

**HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER**—**FOR SALE**, first-class VILLA RESIDENCES, with water frontages on the Parramatta River and Lane, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. **RICHARDSON and BURNICH, Pitt-street.**

**FOR SALE PRIVATELY**, an excellent Theatre, in the PREMISES, situate in High-street, near the Strand, opposite the new theatre, and now occupied by Mr. Martin. The situation first-rate, being near the Royal Circus, and the Theatre Royal, and the Strand.

ADVERTISEMENTS. **FOR SALE**, by order of the mortgagee, that compact Leasehold Property, situated at the junction of Glenmore Road and New South Head Road, comprising the **RUGHGUTTER'S BAY HOTEL** and **COCHRAN'S CLUB HOUSE**. For further particulars apply to **W. M. CLARKE**, at 16, West-  
**FOR SALE**, two large Houses, in Crown-street, near Curry Hill, near the South Head Road, one House in William-street, Woolloomooloo; one House in Lower Macquarie-street, Sydney; and a compact property at Newtown. Apply to **W. M. CLARKE**, No. 16, West-  
**APARTMENTS. FURNISHED**, delightful situation, either with or without Board. Address, J. 2,  
**APARTMENTS. FURNISHED** or Unfurnished (with or without Board), close to Ferry. Apply **MR. RASMSEY**, 10, Market-street, Balmain.  
**A FAMOUS OPPORTUNITY** for an **INDUSTRIAL** Couple.—To LET, the well-known **PUBLIC HOUSE**, Trafalgar Inn, Newtown, near the Sydney Railway Station, on a very good site, with all the modern improvements, and a large stock of fixtures. Apply on the premises to **ALEXANDER MOORE** and CO., auctioneers and commercial agents, Launceston Place, Pitt-street.  
**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**, or Furnished Apartments. Mrs. SAMSON, 28, Upper Macquarie-street.  
**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**, or Private Apartments, 41, corner of Burton and Palmer streets.  
**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**, with separate rooms, 15s. per week; lodgings, 5s. 267, Sussex-street, near Princes-street.  
**UNCOMFORTABLE BOARDING**; terms moderate. 61, Hunter-street, corner of Epping-street.  
**BOUCHÉ'S BAZAAR**.—To LET, the **HOUSE** and **SHOP**, in George-street, lately occupied by Mr. Bouché, as a toy and fancy warehouse. **LEWIS MOORE**, 438, George-street, near the corner of Market-street.  
**FURNISHED APARTMENTS**, also, **BOARD AND RESIDENCE**, at No. 2, O'Connell-street, near the Australian Club.  
**FIRST-CLASS OFFICES** to LET, at No. 36,

of the Post Office. Apply to A. C. COLLINS, General  
lothing Hall.

**ANDROME SUITE OF Furnished APARTMENTS,**  
with attendance, 201, Macquarie-place North. No  
other lodgings.

**KING-STREET.**—Three new SHOPS at King-  
stewm Pitt and Castlereagh streets; rent, 44s. per  
week, free of all taxes. Apply 89, Liverpool-street, to  
JOHN MORING.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS** to LET, at No. 38,  
George-street, next to J. W. Walker and the General  
Post Office. Apply to A. COLLINS, Oriental  
Hotel.

**ROOMS** to LET, unfurnished, in best part of William-  
stown. Mr. TOLME, grocer, for address.

**TO LET,** 38, William-street, next Brown, chemist; 11  
rooms. £3 per week. F. FORBES, King-street.

**TO LET,** that old established HOTEL, corner George  
and Bridge streets. F. FORBES, 75, King-street.

**TO BUILDERS and others.**—HOUSE and large yard,  
Castlereagh-street. F. FORBES, 75, King-street.

**TWO FURNISHED PARLOURS** with or without  
bedrooms, in Williamstown-street.

**TO LET,** with immediate possession, the RESIDENCE  
of Dr. Ward, at Cook's River. Apply on the pre-  
mises.

**TO LET,** George-street, HOUSE, occupied by King-  
borough, draper; vacant 1st July. F. FORBES, 75,  
King-street.

**TO LET** an old established GROCERY and PRO-  
VISION STORE, in Hunter-street East. Apply to  
MR. MYERS, 4, Criterion Chambers, King-street.

**TO LET,** the PREMISES, No. 57A, Pitt-street, lately  
occupied by Mr. Scott Lottin, draper. See Apply to  
ADAM and CO. PAINTERS.

**TO BE LET,** HOUSE, No. 156, Castlereagh-street,  
lately occupied by Dr. Shaw. Apply to DUN-  
MORE and STAFFORD, 156, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, **George's SHOP and PREMISES**, Cook's House; rent, 10s. a week. Apply G. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

TO LET, No 291, George-street, a good **SHOP and RESIDENCE**, lately occupied by Messrs. Hargrah and Kichman. Apply to J. YEOHANS, 500, Elizabeth-street, WOLMARTON.

TO LET, at Botany, on Leases for seven years, several Acres of good LAND, suitable for market gardens. Apply to Mr. ROUTLEDGE, on the premises, near the Church, Botany.

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